	Daaibars ag	Sentence	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	,	
4	v.		10 Cr. 510 CS
5	ANDREW BARTOK,		
6	Defendant.		
7		X	
8			October 10, 2013 10:45 a.m.
9			White Plains, N.Y.
10	Before:		
11	HON. CATHY SEIBEL,		
12			District Judge
13	APPEARANCES		
14	PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York JOHN COLLINS		
15			
16	JEFFREY ALBERTS Assistant United Sta	ates Attorney	
17	AMY ATTIAS	_	
18	Attorney for Defenda	ant	
19	JOHN M. MARSH, Postal Ins	spector	
20	S	SENTENCE RESUME	ID
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Daaibars ag Sentence

1 THE COURT: Good morning again, everyone. 2 Good morning, Judge. MS ATTIAS: MR. COLLINS: Good morning, your Honor. 3 4 THE COURT: Please have a seat. Let's pick up where we left off. Mr. Bartok, have you read the presentence report 5 and the addendum? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 THE COURT: And have you discussed them with Ms Attias? 9 10 THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry, Judge, I'm having a problem 11 hearing in one ear. THE COURT: Have you discussed the presentence report 12 13 and the addendum with Ms Attias? 14 THE DEFENDANT: As best we could, yes. 15 THE COURT: Do you have additional matters you'd like to discuss with her? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: If I could, yes. THE COURT: Go ahead. I'll wait. 18 19 MS ATTIAS: Well, Judge, frankly, we had about 40 20 minutes yesterday afternoon and 20 minutes this morning, and 21 what Mr. Bartok wanted to talk about with me, as I made very 22 clear before I left the counsel area downstairs, was the trial 23 and the facts of the case. And I told him that this was not 24 the proper time to be discussing the facts of the case and the

incorrect and unjust conviction, that that would be a matter

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

for appellate counsel.

But as far as sentencing goes, one of the objections that I would register is to the inclusion of the entire government's version of the facts. But I can get to that momentarily. We have discussed everything in the presentence report that pertains to sentencing. I stopped the conversation when he started discussing trial strategy because I did not think that this was the appropriate time for that.

THE COURT: I think that's right. Mr. Bartok, is there anything about the contents of the presentence report in particular that you wish to discuss with Ms Attias that you haven't?

THE DEFENDANT: The answer is yes, Judge.

THE COURT: Why don't you point to the paragraph or the sentence you're talking about and confer with her privately on it.

THE DEFENDANT: Let's take page 6.

THE COURT: Privately.

(Pause)

MS ATTIAS: Judge, I'd like to proceed.

THE DEFENDANT: I'd like to object to something,

Judge.

THE COURT: I don't want to overhear your conversation. I did hear Mr. Bartok say something about page Page 6 is just a description of what Mr. Bartok was charged

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

with. There's no disputing that's what Mr. Bartok was charged with. So page 6 is not a problem. But I do want the record to be clear that Mr. Bartok has had an opportunity to raise any objections he has to specific factual matters in the presentence report that he thinks are wrong.

For example, Mr. Bartok, this is the time in the sentencing where a client might tell a lawyer that there's some mistake in the report regarding his family history or they got something wrong about where he went to school or anything at all. He can also raise objections about the prior criminal history, the facts of that, anything at all. But it's not a time to complain about the charges. If there's something in particular in this report that you think is inaccurate, this is your chance to tell Ms Attias what it is specifically. But you're not allowed to say -- I'm not asking you to talk to me -- you're not allowed to say that the report shouldn't include things like what the charges are. That's allowed to be in the report. You're not allowed to say the report shouldn't include your criminal history. I'm not asking what you should or -- what you think should or should not be in the report. I'm asking you to tell Ms Attias if there is anything that is inaccurate in the report. Not what you think should or shouldn't be in there. It's in there. The question is is it accurate.

THE DEFENDANT: Judge.

Sentence

1 THE COURT: I don't want you to talk to me. Talk to 2 your lawyer. 3 THE DEFENDANT: I'm having a hard time talking to her 4 because she's shutting me down every three minutes. 5 THE COURT: Speak now or forever hold your peace. 6 THE DEFENDANT: I want to speak to the court about 7 this. I think this is very serious what I have to say. MS ATTIAS: I actually have a list of what he would 8 9 like the Court to know and what he would like the record to 10 reflect about what he doesn't like about the report. 11 THE COURT: Is there anything else, Mr. Bartok, 12 besides what Ms Attias has on her list that you want to object 13 to in the presentence report? That's a yes or no. 14 THE DEFENDANT: The answer is yes. 15 THE COURT: Right now I'm ordering you to turn to your lawyer and tell her privately what, besides what she has on her 16 list, you object to, and we'll sit here and wait. 17 (Counsel confers with her client) 18 19 MS ATTIAS: Judge, we can move on. 20 THE COURT: All right. Ms Attias, I know you read the 21 presentence report and the addendum and gone over it with your 22 client, but can you just confirm that for me for the record. 23 MS ATTIAS: Yes, Judge. We now finished in the 24 courtroom going through the last few paragraphs that he wanted 25 to point out to me.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: All right.

Despite your remarks a few minutes ago MS ATTIAS: mentioning that many of his objections to the presentence report were not apropos I would like to include those just so the record is complete. At paragraph 76 it indicates, and that's at page 18, that in 1993 after being convicted of bad check, basically, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment and that several months later that was converted to 18 months of intensive supervision which he completed.

THE COURT: Does the government have any information to the contrary?

MR. COLLINS: I don't -- the only information I have, your Honor, is what's contained in the presentence report. If we had known about this obviously we could have talked to the probation officer to try to find whatever documents she has. Obviously, that has the potential, Mr. Bartok's recitation of the facts has the potential of reducing the criminal history. Because if he's saying that it's months --

THE COURT: He says it was converted to 18 months. don't know if the rest of it was parole or probation, but if the sentence ended -- let me look at the guidelines.

MS ATTIAS: I just want to be clear that I have not confirmed that, of course. And he is informing me that he actually spent four months in jail before it was converted. So I don't know if it was converted or if he did four months of

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

the five years and the rest was on probation.

THE COURT: 18 months is sort of a boot camp thing.

THE DEFENDANT: It's like an intense supervision program.

(Counsel confers with her client)

THE COURT: That may make a difference under the quidelines. Let me just look. If the sentence was less than

MR. COLLINS: I'm not sure that it would. It. obviously would reduce the criminal history points. If Mr. Bartok is saying that he spent four months in prison that would reduce the points from three to two. However, two points would still be Category II and it would still be two points because it's a misdemeanor conviction that occurred within ten years of the commencement of the offense which is charged in Count 1, which is 2000.

THE COURT: Then I will add to paragraph 77 the following. Well, I'll do this. I'll add to paragraph 76 five years imprisonment converted to four months imprisonment and 18 months intense supervision, and we'll call it a two-pointer. don't think it will make any difference to anybody. Five years does seem like a lot for that offense, but of course, it was the fourth fraud count.

MR. COLLINS: Do we have to amend paragraph 78 as well, your Honor?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Yes. Then it would change the total of the criminal history points to two criminal history points, Criminal History Category III. All right. What's next, Ms Attias?

MS ATTIAS: Judge, that was the only factual discrepancy that Mr. Bartok pointed out in the report. But with your indulgence, I would just like to place his position on the record.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MS ATTIAS: He objects to the fact or raises the fact that he was not informed by prior counsel, Ms Florio, that he did not have to participate in this process, and has indicated that he felt that was a violation of his rights. He therefore, along the same lines, objects to the inclusion of all of his personal and family information.

He objects to the inclusion under the other arrests section of cases which were dismissed. That begins at page 19.

He objects to the inclusion in this at all, even in the description of the charges, to the inclusion of Count 8, 9 and 10, 8 and 10 because they were severed and are not the subject of this case, and 9 because he was acquitted of it.

One other issue he raised, although it wasn't raised during trial, was that he discovered after trial that he was diabetic and has raised with me that during trial he was not fully mentally present or physically present because he was,

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

his blood sugar was out of control. I have no personal knowledge of this but I just wanted to place this on the record and I do believe he is being treated for diabetes now.

I want to be clear in light of all of this that I will be asking you to assign new appellate counsel. Mr. Bartok has raised very clearly with me several times his intention to raise the issue of ineffective assistance of counsel as it involves Ms Florio. When I came into the case you may recall that because I had prior been involved with the case in my capacity with Federal Defenders, you made a record and asked Mr. Bartok questions basically having him waive his right to raise ineffective assistance as to my participation in the case because he was bringing me in as retained counsel. But he has intent to file an appeal that goes to the ineffective assistance of counsel as regards Ms Florio and I was part of that trial team. So I will be asking you to, unfortunately, assign new appellate counsel because of the complaints about trial strategy and many of the other conversations we've had about the trial prior to these last couple of days.

I have one remark to make about the guidelines, but we can talk about that later.

THE COURT: First let me address the objections.

I have no idea if Ms Florio did or did not tell
Mr. Bartok that he had to participate in the process. I would
imagine that Probation advises the defendant at the interview

Sentence

about what it's all about. But there's certainly nothing in the report that would have come from Mr. Bartok that's going to affect the sentence one way or the other. His personal and family data, which he objects to, is not going to move me either way. So if indeed Mr. Bartok participated in the interview with Probation without knowing he could have refused, I don't see how it harmed him at all.

The information regarding other arrests is appropriate in a presentence report. The Sentencing Guidelines and the statute and the Supreme Court have said there is really no limit on what the sentencing judge can consider in connection with sentencing. So there's nothing wrong with including it in the report. However, I'm not going to take any dismissed charges into account anyway, because there's no proof that Mr. Bartok did the things he was charged with. I'm not going to strike them from the report, but I'm not going to take them into account either.

With respect to Counts 8, 9 and 10, the section of the report that mentions them just describes what the defendant was charged with and he was certainly charged with them. The report makes clear in paragraph 27 that the defendant was found not guilty of Count 9 and that Counts 8 and 10 haven't been tried, so the reader has a completely accurate picture of the status of those counts.

And with respect to Mr. Bartok learning after the

Sentence

trial that he was diabetic and his not being completely himself during the trial, I will say I guess a couple of things. One is for that to warrant a new trial, that would have to have been a very serious condition beyond feeling unwell. I didn't see any signs of that, and apparently, nor did counsel. And Mr. Bartok behaved himself during the trial, but I didn't see any sign that he was in any way unable to comprehend what was going on, and I saw his counsel speak to him and I saw him speak to them. And I don't doubt that if either Ms Attias or Ms Florio, who was not shy about speaking up regarding Mr. Bartok's medical condition, saw any signs that their client was not competent or was out of it, they would have shared those with me. So those objections are overruled.

Does the government have objections to the factual recitation in the presentence report?

MR. COLLINS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I guess, Ms Attias, you mentioned some general objection to the government's version being in the presentence report. It is made clear that it's the government's version, but if there are specific things in there that you think were not supported by the proof at trial, I'll be glad to hear you. I certainly, having reviewed it, think the gist of it was proven at trial abundantly. So unless there's something specific...

MS ATTIAS: There is not, Judge. There is nothing

Daaibars ag

specific.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: All right. Then the findings of fact in the presentence report are my findings of fact. Does the government wish to be heard?

MR. COLLINS: Your Honor, we've already submitted two sentencing submissions, so unless there's anything else you'd like to hear from the government, we'll rest on our memoranda.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Collins.

Ms Attias?

MS ATTIAS: Judge, there is an issue that I just wanted to raise so the record is complete but I chose not to put into my sentencing letter because I didn't really, I wanted to stick to 3553(a), which was really where I thought our discussion should center, but that is the application of the Sentencing Guidelines 5G1.2(d), the stacking provision, which raised the quidelines from a potential 25 years, there are counts that have 20 years maxes and counts that have five years, to 95 years, which is the current guideline which is of course Probation's recommendation and the government's recommendation to give a quideline sentence. And I will say that I discussed this with the government. I just am raising it now for the purposes of having a full record.

5G1.2(d) uses the word shall when giving instructions on how to compute the quidelines, whereas here the quidelines of life are more than what would normally happen. So stacked

Sentence

up, meaning added up, the maximum amount of time for each one, they come to four counts of 20 years each and three counts of five years each for a total of 95.

The Second Circuit has addressed this, has approved the application of the stacking provision but I don't believe that it is mandatory. And the circuits are divided on this. There's not a lot of law on it. It was applied here. The guidelines are 95 years. I think the guidelines should be 25 years. But even if you find that they are 25, I'm going to have 3553(a) arguments to make. So regardless —

THE COURT: There are circuits that say even under the guidelines -- obviously it's not mandatory because the guidelines aren't mandatory -- but there are cases that say that even under the guidelines, 5G1.2(d) is optional?

MS ATTIAS: Yes, that it should be looked at on a case-by-case basis. And of course you would have the option of sentencing him consecutively on each of these counts if you chose to and if you found that that was supported by the facts and the law. So because that could exist, you could find that these were all different conspiracies. And I sort of look at this, but I have a certain perspective in this courtroom, obviously as one, as a charge of one big conspiracy to violate the law and violations of law, that everything he did with his business was one big conspiracy. And I would argue against the consecutive sentencing on each of the counts. But you, of

Sentence

course, and the government would be free to argue, of course, that each of these different violations, each of these different counts, indicated a different mindset, different set of facts, different actions that had to be taken.

For example, counts to defraud a bankruptcy judge, different than counts to defraud clients, etc. So I didn't bring it up, I didn't want to bring it up in the sentencing letters because having done the research it was going to be pages and pages of argument to you about why you should or should not apply 5G1.2(d). But we have circled around to you are possibly asking me couldn't I sentence him consecutively if I found that was supported and if I thought that was fair and I would have answered yes. So you could. And I would have argued that you shouldn't.

THE COURT: Which is the argument that you did make in your sentencing letter.

MS ATTIAS: Yes. So I believe it's not a mandatory application. But again, I didn't want to spend too much time on it. I just wanted to bring that up here because with all due respect to the framers of the guidelines, 95 years for this, guidelines for any judge to look at, is kind of over the top in my humble opinion. So I would focus your Honor's attention on 3553(a) as opposed to the guidelines. But I did want to note my observation on the guidelines.

THE COURT: All right.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS ATTIAS: That said, I essentially rely on what I wrote in my sentencing letter. And knowing that a plea offer had been made in this case that had a maximum of ten years, certainly your Honor heard much more evidence during the course of the trial because Mr. Bartok chose to go to trial as opposed to avail himself of the plea offer. But I would suggest, and it's not me suggesting, the law is clear that he should not be penalized for exercising his constitutional rights to go to trial. And looking at all of the factors that I mentioned in my letter and talked about and I know you've had a tremendous amount of interaction with Mr. Bartok over these last few years, I would suggest to you that between his health issues, which I'm not saying deserve a variance, and his age, again not so much in terms of a variance but as under 3553(a), and the issues that he's had with gambling for many, many, many years, that as opposed to simply looking at his operating his business as a money-making scheme intentionally defrauding people, what I said in my letter was that it seems to me that that whole, the whole business that he was involved in was almost like one huge craps table. That he would play. That it was a game. He would figure out what motions to do and what things to say and what things not to say, and it kept it going and going and going.

I understand that the jury convicted him. certainly intends to appeal. But taking into account the

Sentence

gambling, his health, his age, what he did, the relative culpability, the relative sentences for other crimes that get sentenced in this building, I would suggest that something in the area of six to eight years adequately punishes him under 3553(a) for what he was convicted of without going over the top. I'm not even going to talk about the guidelines, their calculation here driven by the amount. It's hard to imagine anyone giving him a guideline sentence, although I respect the government's suggestion and Probation's suggestion. But Judge, when you look at what is sufficient but not greater than necessary, I think that something in that range is appropriate here. And I otherwise stand by whatever remarks I made in my letter.

THE COURT: All right. I note that Mr. Bartok objected to the information in the presentence report that he provided to Probation. I guess that would include the information about his health. So on the one hand, he's asking me to take it into account; on the other hand, he doesn't think it should be in there. Which is a certain irony.

MS ATTIAS: I didn't really think of that, Judge.

THE COURT: As well as his gambling history. However, I didn't need a presentence report to tell me about Mr. Bartok's gambling history. And with respect to the health issues, I'm going to consider them over his objection because considering them can only help him. I'm not saying it will

Sentence

help him. But it can only help him, it's certainly not going to hurt him.

And with respect to his mental and emotional health and gambling history, again I think those things can only help him in terms of this sentencing. The part that hurts him comes from the trial record. So I'm going to essentially let him have his cake and eat it too.

Mr. Bartok, if there's anything you'd like to say before I impose sentence, I will hear you at this time.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: It's all right with me if you want to stay seated. If you're more comfortable sitting down it's all right with me.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Thank you.

I just want to focus in on one thing that I think is going to be very inflammatory and prejudicial against me when the Bureau of Prisons receives this report, and I guess they read it and they review it as far as your classification and as far as future parole or probation reports. And the part that I object to is that I'd like, if it's possible, to take out the arrests where the cases were dismissed. Because there was no probable cause to arrest me.

THE COURT: That objection is denied.

THE DEFENDANT: It colors me in a bad light, Judge.

The arrests, they were dismissed. Why should they even be in

the report?

THE COURT: The arrests happened. They're part of your criminal history. There is no indication as to why they were dismissed. I'm certainly not taking them into account.

But the Bureau of Prisons when they decide what to do with a person I think they're entitled to know whether somebody is someone who has had no previous contact with the law or whether he had previous frequent contact with the law, even though the cases were dismissed. There's nothing about them, it seems to me, that is any different in kind than the convictions.

They're all theft, fraud, trickery sort of offenses, except for possession of marijuana. It's hard to imagine that any of that is going to have any effect on Mr. Bartok's designation. But to the extent it does, he can always take that up with the Bureau of Prisons.

THE DEFENDANT: So that would be the appropriate place to take it up, with the Bureau of Prisons?

THE COURT: You can always have -- if you're unhappy with what happens to you in the Bureau of Prisons, they have methods for you to address them.

THE DEFENDANT: I just didn't see that if the case was dismissed, how I would have to have that held against me.

THE COURT: It's not being held against you. Let's move on.

THE DEFENDANT: Maybe not in this court. I'm saying

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

it might be held against me by Probation.

THE COURT: It's on your rap sheet. Whether it's in the report or not, the information is out there.

THE DEFENDANT: It's on my rap sheet, granted, but if the case was dismissed, there was no probably cause. shouldn't be reported.

THE COURT: No. That's your problem. You don't get it that the case being dismissed doesn't mean there was no probable cause. The case could have been dismissed for any one of a number of reasons and we don't know what the reasons are. It's a misperception on your part that a dismissed case means there what was no probable cause. The case could have been dismissed because the victim didn't want to pursue it. case could have been dismissed because the witness died. case could have been dismissed because the officer didn't show up for court. The case could have been dismissed because the prosecutor was busy with more important things. The case could have been dismissed for any number of reasons. It doesn't mean there was no probable cause to arrest. It could be that. But I don't see any indication of that. I'm not taking it into account and I'm not here to adjudicate what the Bureau of Prisons may or may not take into account. If you have a grievance with the Bureau of Prisons, there's a grievance procedure.

> My grievance is just that I thought my THE DEFENDANT:

arrest would color me in an improper light.

THE COURT: Anything more you want to stay?

THE DEFENDANT: That's it, Judge, thank you.

THE COURT: That's all you want to say?

THE DEFENDANT: That's all I want to say. Short today.

THE COURT: That's fine. You don't have to say anything of course.

Let me make clear, I don't want to hear anything more about the dismissed counts in the presentence report. But if there's anything else you would like to say on other subjects before I sentence you, now is your opportunity.

THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm fine.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Collins, did you want to say something?

MR. COLLINS: I just wanted to note for the record that Mr. Turk has appeared and is sitting behind us at counsel table.

THE COURT: Hello Mr. Turk.

MR. COLLINS: Obviously it's not indicated in the PSR, the PSR was originally completed back in May, but just so that there is a factual basis when your Honor is entering the restitution and forfeiture numbers, that the restitution numbers 2,929,411, and that is on the spreadsheet that you noted you had received yesterday and has been provided to

Ms Attias --

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: I did have, we can do it now, I did have some questions about the the restitution and forfeiture, just procedurally.

MR. COLLINS: Maybe I should just respond, maybe it makes more sense for me to respond. Previously I think one thing that Ms Attias said before sort of going on to the mechanics of the restitution and the forfeiture, which is that sort of this was a game that Mr. Bartok was playing. Previously earlier I had said we would rest on our sentencing memorandum, but the notion that this was some sort of a game that Mr. Bartok was playing is simply outrageous. These were people's lives. I know that Ms Attias has conveyed Mr. Bartok's version of the events as set forth in her most recently sentencing memoranda, that he consistently maintained that he helped people and did not violate the law. Both are demonstrably wrong on all accounts. It's just inconceivable how somebody could receive all these victim impact statements which are unanimous in the devastation that Mr. Bartok wreaked upon their lives, people who lost their homes, people who gave him essentially their last money, were thrown out of their home, had no way to support their handicapped children and had nowhere to go. One person who was living in a family member's office.

The notion that Mr. Bartok believes that he actually

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

assisted people, I frankly can't understand it. The notion that he didn't violate the law even though along the way it is clear he was told that what he was doing was wrong, and that Mr. Bartok, what he just always does when told no, is that he either seeks to delay or just argues back that you're wrong. That's consistently what he's done and that's how he's consistently violated the law. But the notion that this was done to fuel his gambling issues, that was refuted at trial through the testimony of Mr. Burke. While yes, Mr. Bartok spent a lot of money gambling in both Aruba and Atlantic City, it is clear that the money that came in from the defrauded clients afforded Mr. Bartok and his family a lavish lifestyle. That was more than gambling. It afforded them a high-end car, country club memberships, travel all over the place, dinners out that the people who they were defrauding would not get the chance to have because they were paying Mr. Bartok. As a result, that's why the government believes that a lengthy sentence is appropriate in this case. And I'll move on to discuss restitution and forfeiture, your Honor.

THE COURT: Procedurally, there's got to be more to it than just the government gives me a piece of paper the night before. I'm just looking at 3664. It says I shall order the probation officer to obtain and include in the presentence report or in a separate report information sufficient for me to exercise my discretion in fashioning a restitution order. The

Sentence

report shall include a complete accounting of the losses, blah, blah, blah. Then that has to be disclosed to both sides. And there's a whole procedure we have to go through and then it gets treated like any other sentencing fact. There can be objections and a hearing and all that.

MS ATTIAS: Judge, I will say that I have been having conversations with the government for weeks about the amount of loss. Although some of the paperwork came down in the last few days, these numbers are not a surprise to me, and I'm not challenging the loss amount. I understand there are other procedures you're talking about.

THE COURT: That gives me some comfort. It seemed to me there was no opportunity for the defendant to object or even review those numbers if they were only provided Tuesday night, I believe it was.

MR. COLLINS: The government's position is that the loss amount is higher than the restitution amount. The restitution amount is based upon the amount of payment cards that were recovered plus any other submissions that were made to the government by people who said they had paid Mr. Bartok X amount for services. We believe the loss amount is much higher than the three million dollars that's here. However, this is what we can point to in terms of proof, in terms of either payment cards that we recovered from Revelations, or submissions in terms of victim impact statements that were made

Sentence

and those numbers. People were submitting numbers up and to and including the September 26th package that you received, your Honor. I believe some of those victim impact statements had more numbers as well.

THE COURT: So Ms Attias, have you had an opportunity or do you want a greater opportunity to examine the restitution numbers which I'm now hearing are less than the loss numbers, because we can always do restitution after sentencing?

MS ATTIAS: Mr. Collins and Mr. Alberts and myself have been discussing these numbers for weeks.

THE COURT: Restitution and loss numbers?

MS ATTIAS: Yes. We discussed their methods of arriving at those numbers. I tried to shove them around a little bit. We had a very full discussion about the numbers, and I'm satisfied that I do not need any more time or opportunity to challenge any of the numbers.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COLLINS: For the record, your Honor, we mentioned, we believe, the loss amount is higher than the 2.92 million figure because that's the number that we can point to and we have a basis in fact for. That's why although we believe there's a larger loss amount, then that larger loss amount can be forfeited because we can't point to a specific number, we're defaulting to the lower number of the 2.92 million.

Daaibars ag

THE COURT: Let me understand the government's position. Your position is the loss amount is what?

MR. COLLINS: Somewhere greater than four million dollars.

THE COURT: And your position on the restitution amount is.

MR. COLLINS: 2,929,411.

THE COURT: What are you seeking in forfeiture?

MR. COLLINS: We're seeking the same amount. Because that's a figure that we can actually give, we can actually have a basis for rather than essentially sort of a guesstimate.

THE COURT: And that's based on either the payment records seized from the defendant's offices or information you've received from the victim?

MR. COLLINS: I'm sorry, your Honor, just one moment.

(Pause)

MR. COLLINS: I'm sorry, your Honor. My understanding is that the numbers are based upon payment cards that were taken from Revelations during the course of the search or payment cards that were tendered to the government by Veronica Tobin. In addition, there is the basis in terms of deposits that were made into the Revelations bank account being money orders and checks. And further, information that was submitted from the victims themselves through victim impact statements.

THE COURT: And I take it you took care not to double

Sentence

count. If a payment card had a corresponding check, you didn't count it twice.

MR. COLLINS: Yes, we did not count it twice.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COLLINS: And there are instances in which people asked, some of the people asked for an amount that equaled the amount of their house or what they thought their house was worth. We were only seeking to put into the restitution the amounts that they were claiming they had paid Mr. Bartok, not what they believed their ultimate harm was, i.e., for some individuals who were looking to have a new house bought for them.

THE COURT: All right. As to forfeiture, I got a preliminary order of forfeiture last evening. We don't have any jury finding on the forfeiture issues. Is it enough that there were forfeiture allegations in the indictment and the defendant got convicted? Doesn't the jury have to make some kind of finding?

MR. ALBERTS: No, your Honor. If either of the parties request a jury finding on the issue, then there is a jury finding. But in the absence of that, the Court can make a finding or forfeiture.

THE COURT: Where do I get that from? You know this statute better than I do, I think. I see it, Rule 32.21(a).

"As soon as practical after a verdict or finding of guilty or

Sentence

after a plea on any count in an indictment regarding which criminal forfeiture is sought, the Court must determine what property is subject to forfeiture under the applicable statute. The court's determination may be based on evidence already in the record including any plea agreement and on any additional evidence or information submitted by the parties and accepted by the court as relevant and reliable. If forfeiture is contested, on either party's request the court must conduct a hearing after the verdict or finding of guilty." I must promptly enter the preliminary order of forfeiture. I must do it sufficiently in advance of sentencing to allow the parties to suggest revisions or modifications unless doing so would be impractical.

Does the defendant contest the forfeiture?

MS ATTIAS: No, Judge.

THE COURT: What, as a practical matter, Mr. Alberts, is the difference between the forfeiture order and the restitution order? I know it's all very good for stats. Why does the government seek both?

MR. ALBERTS: Your Honor, we seek both for a couple of reasons. One is in some instances they actually seek to capture very different numbers. In this case we're seeking the same forfeiture amount and restitution amount. The reason why we seek both orders is first of all there are certain procedural mechanisms where we're able to acquire property that

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

is subject to forfeiture that we could not employ to go after money that's subject to restitution. So there's different statutes that allow us to pursue money that is abroad, for example, that we could then acquire, forfeit, and provide through the restoration mechanism to victims of the offense that we could not use if there was simply a restitution order. THE COURT: Do you think Mr. Bartok has some property or money salted away abroad? MR. ALBERTS: We don't know. He regularly went to Aruba. We don't know what the properties are, we haven't been able to ascertain that. But it's always possible. We always seek these orders in case we acquire information that would allow us to go after properties that wouldn't be available to us under the restitution statute. THE COURT: It does seem proper so I'm -- did I cut you off?

MR. ALBERTS: The Second Circuit has also recognized that it's appropriate to include both orders. Entering an order of forfeiture does not — or entering a restitution order does not preclude the order from seeking forfeiture under the applicable statutes.

THE COURT: All right. I have signed the preliminary order.

Let me start with the 3553(a) factors. Let me start with the Sentencing Guidelines, actually. Mr. Bartok has the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

added.

distinction of being one of the few fraud defendants who has so many specific offense characteristics applicable to him that he has himself up to the level of a murderer. His base offense level is seven under 2B1.1(a)(1). 18 levels are added under 2B1.1(b)(1)(J) because the offense involved more than 2.5 million dollars. Six levels are added under (b)(2)(C) because the offense involved 250 or more victims. Two levels are added under (b)(9)(B) because the offense involved bankruptcy fraud. Two more levels are added under (b) (10) (C) because the offense otherwise involved sophisticated means. And two levels are added because the offense substantially endangered the financial security of 100 or more victims under (b)(15)(C). Four levels are added under 3B1.1(a) for defendant's role in the offense. He was the organizer and leader of criminal activity that involved five or more participants and was otherwise extensive. Two levels are added for obstruction of justice, although I don't get there guite the same way as the probation officer. The probation officer sort of went directly to 3C1.1 and I think that's what you do when the defendant obstructed his criminal case. What I do, which comes out to the same place, is I go to 2J1.2 which is the obstruction of

So we may have been talking about the same thing and

justice guideline. That in turn sends you to 3C1.1 and per

are grouped with the fraud counts and then two levels are

note 8, as the Probation Office notes, the obstruction counts

Sentence

they may have just done it in shorthand in the Probation Report. That gets us up to level 43 for the total offense level.

The defendant has four previous convictions. A fraud conviction from 1981 which does not result in any criminal history points because of his age. An odometer fraud conviction from 1986 which also does not result in any criminal history points. A false records conviction from 1992 which also does not result in any criminal history points but which involves the falsification of certificates of title for a Ford Bronco and a Cadillac. And a theft by deception and issuing a bad check conviction from 1994 which results in two criminal history points per our earlier discussion and which involved a bad check and somehow getting some money by deception from an individual. Two criminal history points puts the defendant in Criminal History Category II and his quidelines range is life.

Whether to impose -- I can't impose a life sentence because none of the counts of conviction have a maximum of life. So under 5G1.2(d) the guideline sentence is capped at the maximum sentences as stacked -- actually the guideline sentence is life but essentially the guidelines direct me if I can't impose life to cap it at whatever the statutory maximums are and impose all the sentences consecutively.

I agree with Ms Attias that that's sort of ridiculous in this case. And I'm not going to impose 95 years. But I am

Sentence

going to impose a long sentence. I don't find that the 95 years is an incorrect application of the guidelines, but under my authority under *Booker* to vary, I'm going to vary.

Where I'm going to end up is going to depend on the 3553(a) factors, the first of which is the nature and circumstances of the offense. This is about as serious a white collar offense as one comes across in the day-to-day life of this courthouse. Mr. Bartok did something that most people could not bring themselves to do, which is he ripped off vulnerable people who he knew were coming to him in desperation, and who were petrified of losing their houses. And the only thing he gave them was the opportunity to be suckered out of more of their money before they ultimately lost the house. And if indeed he was just a good guy trying to help them stay in their houses, there was no need for him to lie to them the way he did. And even if he was a good guy trying to help them stay in their houses, it doesn't excuse all the lies he told to the bankruptcy court.

And we heard from some of the victims at trial including one who got dragged out of his bed in handcuffs in front of his family because of Mr. Bartok's lies to him and to the bankruptcy court. And I read the letters, which are heartbreaking, describing how these desperate people thought Mr. Bartok was going to help them and how desperate they were to believe him and how he ended up making things that much

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

worse for them and how stupid they now feel for having believed him.

And Mr. Bartok was running this business for many He knew perfectly well that he wasn't helping anybody buy their house back at a foreclosure auction. That was just complete bull. And Mr. Bartok knew it. He's a very accomplished con man and it's part of being a con man that at some point you start to believe your own bull. It's effective when you act like you really believe your own bull. But it cannot have failed to cross Mr. Bartok's mind as he told each of those poor desperate homeowners in his office about how they would be able to get their homes back at a foreclosure auction that he had never gotten anybody's home back at a foreclosure auction. I don't think it's an overstatement to say it's really despicable conduct, and unlike a lot of crimes that people commit where the consequences are sort of removed. you sell a kilo of coke, you don't see the addict who uses it or the crackhead who is living under a bridge somewhere. don't see the children who are neglected by that person. can sort of distance yourself, which doesn't excuse anything. But in this case, Mr. Bartok met all the desperate people and screwed them, pardon the colloquialism, without any regard whatsoever for the havoc he was wreaking on these people he knew and who he knew were depending on him and who would call him in desperate panic situations after they realized that he

Sentence

had done nothing but postpone the inevitable and take their money in the meantime. And he just did not care about them at all. All he cared about was his own greed. He was a scary individual in that regard. And a very dangerous one.

That takes me to the history and characteristics of the defendant. He's got four previous convictions for fraud type offenses. Those were small potatoes compared to this one, of course. But he's one of the most selfish and manipulative people I've ever seen in a courtroom and that's saying a lot. I have, through my line of work, met a lot of con men and Mr. Bartok is one of the most conscience-free and manipulative and narcissistic of that bunch. Four prior convictions didn't seem to pierce what little there might be of his conscience.

And as I said, this particular fraud went on for a long time and he knew for many years that he wasn't helping people keep their houses and just kept going because he doesn't care about those people. And he took the proceeds and he made a very nice life for himself. He's driving a Mercedes, he's going to Aruba for weeks and months at a time, he's going to Atlantic City, he's living high on the hog at the expense of his victims. I don't doubt that he provided well for his family. It's just that it was with other people's money.

For reasons I don't understand, Mr. Bartok's wife and sister have stood by him. Ms Bartok told Probation that she doesn't think her husband did anything wrong and she feels he's

Sentence

not a threat to society and he's served enough time. Given that she sat here for the trial, that is one of the more massive either whoppers or cases of denial I've ever seen. I don't see how you could sit through the trial and not think Mr. Bartok did anything wrong or that he's already served enough time. But I'm sure she, after enjoying the fruits of his fraud, is in a difficult place right now and prefers to delude herself. She also probably knew about the four previous convictions and it's hard to imagine that she didn't know while this was going on that her husband was not legitimately raking in all this money.

But it is to his credit that Mr. Bartok apparently has been a good brother and husband who has inspired that loyalty. But that's about the only good thing I can say about Mr. Bartok based on what I know.

I have to insure that the sentence imposed reflects the seriousness of the offense. I've already talked about that. I have to consider the need for the sentence imposed to promote respect for the law. That is obviously an issue with Mr. Bartok, not only the four prior convictions, but the injunctions by the bankruptcy court that he disregarded. He is somebody who has no respect for the law. And his conduct during the course of this trial, the course of this case, convinces me that he thought he could put one over on this Court. So only a really significant sentence has a chance of

Sentence

waking Mr. Bartok up to the need to conform one's conduct to the law.

I need to provide a just punishment that will be seen by victims and by society to be sufficient to address

Mr. Bartok's behavior. I need to afford adequate deterrence,

not just to him but to other people out there. There are a lot

of these mortgage foreclosure rackets and other people ought to

see what can happen if you do it. Protecting the public from

further crimes is a very important factor in Mr. Bartok's case.

I see zero chance that if he were at liberty he would conform his conduct to the requirements of the law. And I think he does need to be locked up so that he cannot have the capacity to commit further crimes. I don't think the need for treatment is a factor here. Mr. Bartok has health issues that can be treated either inside or outside the Bureau of Prisons. I have considered the Sentencing Guidelines and the Commission's policy statements. In this case the way the guidelines come out, which equates this defendant's sentence with somebody who has committed murders, doesn't make a lot of sense.

I do recognize why each of the factors that the Commission has applied in 2B1.1 and which apply, throughout the guidelines, and which apply in this case, are aggravators.

There's no question that Mr. Bartok deserves a very, very substantial sentence. But 95 years for someone who is 67 is

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

just a little crazy.

I've considered the need for avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among similarly situated defendants. And Mr. Bartok isn't a Bernie Madoff, but he's in a lot of ways a miniMadoff. But the most important factors here are the absolutely despicable nature of the offense, the incorrigible selfishness and manipulation of the defendant, and the need to protect the public from further crimes.

So the sentence that I find sufficient but not greater than necessary to serve the purposes of sentencing is one that I recognize will amount to a life sentence for Mr. Bartok. me just check my math. 264 months. 22 years. I note that Probation was recommending the guideline sentence of 95 years which was a surprise, and the probation officer said the recommendation was not made lightly and it essentially means a life sentence for the defendant. So Probation shares my view that this defendant is really the worst of the worst in terms of fraudsters. As I said, I recognize that at Mr. Bartok's age this is essentially a life sentence and I think it's appropriate. He's been committing fraud for a good part of his life and he's paid a very minimal price for it up until now and now the chickens have come home to roost.

I'm going to impose the sentence as follows. Counts 1, 2, 5 and 7 I'm imposing 20 years on each count which is the maximum, to run concurrent to one another. And on

Sentence

Counts 3, 4 and 6, I'm going to impose 24 months to run concurrent with one another and consecutive to each other -- excuse me -- and consecutive to the sentences on Counts 1, 2, 5 and 7. And that is the sentencing "plan" that I would reconsider if any of the counts were to be reversed on appeal in a way that would affect the total.

I have to impose supervised release. And who knows, maybe Mr. Bartok will surprise us and get out of jail as an old man. In that event, I'm going to impose supervised release of three years on each count to run concurrently on the following conditions. First the manda tory conditions. The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local crime. The defendant shall not illegally possess a controlled substance. The defendant shall not possess a firearm or destructive device. The defendant shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer. I'm going to suspend the mandatory drug-testing conditions because I find the defendant poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

I'm also imposing the standard conditions 1-13 along with the following special conditions. The defendant shall provide the probation officer with access to any requested financial information. The defendant shall not incur new credit charges or open additional lines of credit without the approval of the probation officer unless the defendant is in compliance with an installment payment schedule with respect to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

his criminal financial obligations. The defendant shall refrain from participating in mortgage foreclosure or bankruptcy matters. The defendant shall submit his person, residence, place of business, vehicle or any other premises under his control to search on the basis that the probation officer has reasonable belief that contraband or evidence of a violation of the conditions of release may be found. search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner. Failure to submit to search may be grounds for revocation. The defendant shall inform any other occupants that the premises may be subject to search pursuant to this condition. The defendant is to report to the nearest Probation Office within 72 hours of release from custody. I recommend the defendant be supervised by his district of residence.

I'm imposing the mandatory one hundred dollar special assessment on each count for a total of \$700 which is due immediately. And I am imposing restitution in the amount set forth in the spreadsheet that the government has provided in the total amount of \$2,929,411. I will incorporate that spread sheet, it will be attached to the judgment, into today's record. And I am ordering that that restitution amount be joint and several with co-defendants Kathleen Addario and Veronica Tobin.

I'm further directing that if the defendant is engaged in a Bureau of Prisons nonUNICOR work program that he shall pay

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

\$25 per quarter towards the criminal financial penalties. Ιf he participates in the Bureau of Prisons UNICOR program as a Grade 1-4 he shall pay 50 percent of his monthly UNICOR earnings towards the criminal financial penalties consistent with Bureau of Prisons regulations at 28 CFR 544.11. restitution shall be paid in monthly installments of ten percent of gross monthly income over a period of supervision to commence 30 days after the date of judgment or the release from custody. The defendant shall notify the United States Attorney for this district within 30 days of any change of mailing or residence address that occurs while any portion of the restitution remains unpaid. I'm not imposing a fine in light of the other financial penalties that I am imposing. And I'm also, as I said earlier, directing forfeiture in the amount of \$2,929,411.

Does either lawyer know of any legal reason why the sentence I'm described should not be imposed?

MS ATTIAS: No, Judge.

MR. COLLINS: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then the sentence I've described is the sentence I impose. That's the sentence I find sufficient but not greater than necessary to serve the purposes of sentencing.

Mr. Bartok, usually at this point in the sentencing I give the defendant a little pep talk about finding something in

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

the long period of time that he or she will be serving that is meaningful and can make your life not a complete waste. Sometimes I'm talking to 20 year old gang bangers when I give that speech, and I actually have more confidence in their ability to do that than I do in yours. But I nevertheless hope that you can find something honest that you can do in prison that will be rewarding to you, like work at a legit job, or teach other inmates to read, something that can begin to make up for what you've done. You are an expert at convincing yourself that everyone is being unfair to you and you didn't do anything wrong and you don't understand what the problem is. And now you're going to have a long time to think about it and to stop BSing yourself and to face the facts that everything that's coming down on you now is a result of your choice to be a scam artist. I hope you enjoyed it while it lasted, because it's probably the last fun you're going to be having. maybe some day, I doubt it, but maybe some day you'll recognize how awful what you did to all those people was. But like I said, time will tell.

You have the right to appeal your conviction and sentence, Mr. Bartok. If you want to appeal and you're unable to pay the cost of an appeal you can apply for permission to appeal without paying. Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of the judgment of conviction and Ms Attias will assist you with that. I do think you should

_{II} Daaibars ag

24

25

Sentence

	Daaibars ag Sentence		
1	have new counsel on appeal, but I don't know that I effect		
2	that. I think that has to be done through an application to		
3	the Circuit.		
4	THE DEFENDANT: Could you get Ms Attias to file the		
5	appeal or your clerk?		
6	THE COURT: Ms Attias will file the notice of appeal		
7	for you. In all other respects she is relieved except she will		
8	take whatever steps are necessary to make sure that the Circuit		
9	assigns new counsel. If I'm wrong about that, I'm happy to do		
10	it. But I've never, I don't think I can appointment somebody		
11	off the Circuit panel.		
12	MS ATTIAS: I'll look into that, Judge. I'll make		
13	some phone calls today.		
14	THE COURT: All right. Let me ask the government as		
15	to its intentions with counts 8 and 10. Are you going to be		
16	asking me to dismiss them?		
17	MR. COLLINS: We're moving to dismiss Counts 8 and 10		
18	of the S4 indictments and also the underlying indictments.		
19	THE COURT: Counts 8 and 10 of the S4 and the		
20	underlying indictments are dismissed. There is one more thing		
21	I want to say		
22	MR. COLLINS: As to Mr. Bartok, obviously.		
23	THE COURT: Yes. There's one more thing I want to say		

which has to do with the bankruptcy court and the important

work that's done over there and the impression that some

Sentence

people, certainly Mr. Bartok may have about how that's not really a court or something or doesn't really count or you can lie. I hope this conviction sends the message there are very severe consequences for manipulating the bankruptcy system and it is a wonderful thing in this country that people who for no fault of their own get into a financial jam have a way to get out of it. And it's people like Mr. Bartok who bring that whole system into disrepute. But it works in this case because the appropriate authorities were able to bring Mr. Bartok's crimes to the prosecutors and at least Mr. Bartok's manipulation of the system has stopped.

I don't know if anybody will take notice of

Mr. Bartok's sentencing but I hope they will and I hope some of
them are people who will think twice before making false
filings or committing other frauds in connection with the
bankruptcy process. Is there anything else we should do now?

MS ATTIAS: Your Honor, although he declined to make a statement before, Mr. Bartok has asked you whether or not he can make a statement now.

THE COURT: No.

All right. We are adjourned. Thank you.

(Record closed)